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EDITOR'S CABINET.

In the reply of the Cortes, (given in to-day's paper,) to the King's speech, the affairs of America are touched with a delicate hand, and in very equivocal language. Our Florida Treaty is glanced at, in the word "differences;" but here the reply stops short, and winds up, with a *hope* that the Cortes, in its diplomatic transactions, may be *more just* than the administration under the former government. This is but a lukewarm way of treating a subject of such magnitude, that has been so repeatedly the topic of discussion between the two nations; something more explicit was fairly anticipated; if not an apology, at least an acknowledgement of bad faith; and that the former counsellors of the king had shamefully defeated a treaty executed under the sanction of that king, by his minister duly authorised for that purpose. This would only have been rendering an act of justice due from the candour of the Cortes of a great nation.

The sentiments of the Cortes are evidently hostile to American interests; and this shuffling at the threshold of legislation indicates, that they have no desire to part with the sovereignty of the Floridas to indemnify our spoliations; so that, with an empty treasury, they may again attempt to put us off by farther procrastination, under the pretext of negociation. But, however much the people of this country may be gratified at the political change that hastaken place in Spain, they are by no means prepared to forego one jot of their just claims on that account.

Another peculiar feature of this reply is worthy of notice. The Cortez are determined to hold South America in Colonial bondage; and for the accomplishment of this object, negociators have been despatched to various parts of that continent. The friends of the Independents naturally expected another course of conduct. After a ten years war of extermination, waged by Ferdinand against the Spanish Americans, it was hoped that the Cortez, in a spirit of liberality and philanthrophy, would have adopted an opposite course; that an acknowledgement of their natural rights would have been readily granted, and that the slaughter of their countrymen had been terminated with the despotism of Ferdinand. But, no; the South Americans are to remain in vassalage, under the preposterous promise, that the "Spaniards of both worlds are to form one happy family." This the Patriots will never submit to. The very arms that the Cortez, of 1812, forced them to employ in their own defence, and which they have triumphantly borne ever since, will not be laid down till Spain, under the form of whatever government she may be, recognize the rights of the contending colonies.

The "war of death" was commenced against the Independents, in 1812, under the sanguinary officers appointed by the Cortez: who set numbers of prisoners free, that had been confined for various crimes in Cadiz and elsewhere, on condition of their being transported to South America, to fight against the Patriots. Feelings, no less hostile, exist towards the Independents at this moment, in the Cortez of 1820.

CORTES SITTING, July 10.

Translated for the National Gazette.

The Committee appointed yesterday to prepare the answer of the Cortes to the Discourse of the King, presented, by the hands of their chairman, Count Toreno, the following, which was adopted.

ANSWER.

The Deputies of the Nation assembled in Cortes, congratulate themselves in common with your majesty, on the arrival of that period so ardently desired by all the good, when your majesty being reunited to the nation by the tie of a solemn and voluntary oath, they can carry up to the throne the expression of their feelings, and testify to your majesty their loyalty to your royal person and family, and their lively desire to carry into full effect, in concert with your majesty, the political constitution of the monarchy, and to meliorate, as the condition of the national affairs imperatively demands, all branches of the public administration.

From the moment that your majesty, assenting to the general and unequivocal wish of the people, concluded freely and spontaneously to take the oaths to the political constitution of the monarchy, as sanctioned by the general and extraordinary Cortes of the year 1812, we could anticipate days of glory and prosperity for the Spanish race; the nation, having, with this act, recovered its rights, and your majesty legitimated the throne, so that nothing can disturb the mutual confidence which is hereafter to prevail between your majesty and his subjects.

The Cortes will labour to fulfil the hopes of the good; they will imitate the example of magnanimity set them by the nation which has proceeded with such memorable prudence and firmness, in vindicating its liberties, and banishing the ills it endured through the grievous errors of the past. The Cortes, in proportion as they act with the circumspection and forbearance becoming the representatives of a great and generous nation, will expect to find in the government of your majesty, that ready support, and all that vigor which is requisite for the glorious work of consolidating a new system, and removing all obstacles to the public felicity. The National Congress will assiduously employ itself on all the objects which belong to its high function, and cooperate with your majesty in applying the remedies exacted by that deplorable state to which the misgovernment of former ages, a hostile invasion, and the fatal system of the last seven years, have reduced the Spanish empire.

The Cortes are fully satisfied of the wretched condition of the Finances, and in seeking the necessary ways and means to meet the public obligations and exigencies, will do all that is possible to lighten the burdens of the people. They will exert themselves in like manner to restore and confirm national credit, relying upon the zeal and ability of the Secretary of the Department of Finances,

for the suggestion of those great and now indispensible expedients by which the public debt may be extinguished altogether, and the engagements of the nation, or its government, with foreign and native capitalists, be religiously discharged—measures that cannot fail, in re-establishing credit, and converting those capitalists into a sure reliance for the future, to enable the nation to mould at leisure the best system of taxation, and establish it with the least posible prejudice and inconvenience of the people.

The Cortes hope also that the vigilance of your majesty's government and the integrity of the Spanish magistrates will assure the good and prompt administration of justice; the daily improvement of which is to be expected, as it is now subjected to more stable rules, and especially when our code acquires the simplicity and perfection suitable to the lights of the age, and when the establishment of the trial by jury, designated in the Constitution, shall give to all citizens this new and essential guarantee of their freedom.

The domestic administration of the country confided to the citizens themselves immediately interested in its prosperity, will destroy inveterate abuses and put an end to the embarassments which these have created. The easy communication of ideas afforded by the liberty of the press, while it renders common, and rapidly diffuses useful knowledge, will convert all minds to the wisdom of the municipal system which the constitution prescribes.

The Cortes will contribute efficaciously to the melioration and goverment of the army and fleet; and, in consulting in their measures respecting them, what is best for the nation, will labour particularly to promote the welfare and happiness of classes so meritorious as the military and naval—They flatter themselves that the ministers of your majesty will adopt their plans for the organization of the army to the constitutional system, keeping in view the important services which that distinguished order of citizens has rendered, in the glorious war of our independence, and also, in the career of firm and liberal devotion to that fundamental law by which the throne and the rights of the nation are alike fixed and secured.

The intimate union of the Cortes with the government of your Majesty, the establishment of the Constitution, depriving malevolence of all pretext, will facilitate the pacification of the ultra-marine provinces which are in a state of agitation or dissention. The Congress on its part will omit no opportunity to propose and adopt measures necessary for the observance of the Constitution and the restoration of tranquillity in those countries, to the end that the Spain of both worlds may thus form a singular and happy family.

The Cortes see with no less satisfaction than your Majesty, the perfect harmony between your Majesty's government and foreign powers, and they will aid, if this should be necessary, in drawing closer such friendly relations. They have only to regret that some differences exist between the United States of America and his most faithful Majesty: But the principles of justice and moderation which will now regulate our diplomatic negotiations; give hope to the Cortes that they may be concluded on terms, which, the issue being reputable for the nation, shall not interrupt the pacific system agreed upon between nations of Europe, to the maintenance of which system the Cortes will contribute very particularly in concert with your Majesty.

If the Regency of Algiers, regardless of subsisting compacts, should return to its old course of misrule and aggression, the national Congress cannot do less than wish that the ministers of your Majesty may adopt the measures necessary to cause the flag of nations sailing in the Mediterrenean to be respected, and to assure thus the freedom of commerce and navigation

The national representation, in taking the first steps to consolidate the public weal, watching over the strict observance of the Constitution and protecting agreeably to its injunctions, religion and the rights of the crown and the people, is filled with consolation and exhilarating hope by the solemn and pacific pledges which your Majesty has spontaneously given, to cause the laws to be faithfully executed, and in particular the Constitution, in which the rights of the throne and the happiness of all Spaniards are bound up. The Cortes, scrupulous observers of the Constitution, will avail themselves of the powers with which it invests them, to preserve that fundamental code inviolate, and will centre in it their glory and delight At the same time that they offered to your Majesty sincere testimony of allegiance and love to your royal person and family, and stipulate to concur under divine providence, in the accomplishment of the important ends for which they have been convoked, they expect from the zeal, patriotism and ability of your Majesty's government that it will prove an indefatigable coadjutor in the mighty enterprise; and that, while the bonds which attach the Cortes to the Royal authority shall be strengthened and knit, your Majesty will worthily correspond to the love of the people, and we to your Majesty's confidence.

"COMPOSITION of the CORTES."

The AURORA, of the 11th instant, contains the following official list of the names of the deputies composing the CORTES, or Spanish Parliament, now sitting at Madrid. Those who preserve this document will find it useful for reference, as well as for general purposes. The "composition of the cortes," is herein fully displayed: and the politician and philosopher, by comparing its materials with similar deliberative bodies, may, in some measure, anticipate the complexion of the proceedings that may emanate from a body so chosen. On this head, so far as respects America, we are sorry to observe, that the representation of the colonies, even of those provinces that acknowledge the yoke of Spain, is quite a burlesque; the deputies being chiefly picked from amongst the officers of the crown, that are no more entitled to the name of Americans, than perhaps a few years service in the Colonial Department, at some post in the gift of the crown, might qualify them to; and, being native Spaniards, they naturally lean towards the mother country, and are in direct hostility to American interests.

The Aurora enters into some calculations to show the unjustness of the basis of representation established by the cortes; for in-

stance, South America, which contains 18,000,000 inhabitants, and would, by this data, be entitled to 257 representatives, "is only allowed 30, or less than one eighth of their proportion, or a representation for 600,000 souls;" whereas Spain, herself, only contains 10,500,000 inhabitants, which, at 70,000 souls for a deputy, would only entitle her to 150 representatives; being 107 less than her vassal colonies, in South America, have a right to demand. However, the editor of the Aurora may spare himself the trouble of making calculations of this sort; a great portion of South America have established independent governments for themselves, and never will, hereafter, stoop to the *farce* of transatlantic legislation. All the bayonets in Spain could not drive them again within the pale of the old government: and they are well convinced that the project of a representative union, between the mother country and the colonies, is too visionary and Quixotic ever to be realized, even if both parties were sincere. A similar union, proposed by the ministerial party, in England, prior to the American war, to preserve the then colonies, was denounced by the opposition, that time, as absurd and impracticable.

The NATIONAL CONGRESS
OF THE TWO SPAINS,

Representing in the character of Deputies, the Cortes, according to their election, by a plurality of votes, in all the Spanish provinces, proportioned to the number of 70,000 souls, together with thirty suppleants for the province, beyond the seas, &c whose credentials were verified in the capital of the kingdom, on the 6th of June, 1820, and in their session of the 9th of the same month, in conformity with the decree of the king.

DEPUTIES.

CADIZ.
1 Manuel Lopez Cepero, deacon of the holy cathedral of Cadiz
2 Thomas Izturiz, merchant
3 Jose Manuel Badillo, advocate
4 Barth. Guitterrex de Acuna, colonel of Artillery
Suppleans. Jose Roviro, captain of a national frigate.

SEVILLE.
5 Manuel Lorez Cepero, deacon of the holy cathedral of Cadiz
6 Juan Francisco Zapata, priest
7 Francis Cavaleri
8 Jos Maria Vecino, licentiate
9 Gregoris Gonzales Azaolo, director of the canal of the Guadalquiver
10 Sanchez Toscano
11 Antonio Garcia
Suppleans. Juan Munez de Alanis
Jose de Mier
Antonio Maria Rojas
12 Jose Moreno Guerra y Navarro
13 Franeis Diaz del Moral
14 Juan Maria Alvarez [illegible]
15 Pedro Juan de Priego
Supplean. Jose de Castro Jurado.

GRENADA.
16 Francisco Martinez de la Rose
17 Antonio Diaz del Moral
18 Vincenta Ramos, dean of Guadiz
19 Pedro Munos, magistrate of Antiquera
20 Julian Solano, lieutenant col. of artillery
21 Jose Maria Maneseau, regent of the audience of Seville
22 Pedro Antonio Cosio, advocate
23 Francis Torre Marin, magistrate of Grenada
24 Jose de Huertas, reporter of the audiencia
25 Justo Jose Banguen, officer of the Hacienda
Suppleans. Jose Enriguez de Cuna
Francisco Belber, priest
Rafael Issi
Francisco de Paula Fojarda
Antonia Fernandez Gallegos
Francisco de Paula Palacios

GUADALAJARA. Jose del Castillo.
26 Vincente Maria Galiano, canon of Toledo
27 Ramon Mariano Martinez, advocate
Supplean. Jose Fernandez, curate of Husanos.

ESTRAMADURA.
28 Diego Munez Torrero, priest
29 Jean Jose Garcia
30 Juan Alvarez Guerra, advocate
31 Francisco Roderiguez de Cerna
32 Jose Maria Calatrava, advocate
33 Francis Fernandez Gulfin, col. in the army
Suppleans. Laureano Antonio Escamilla, adv'e
Juan Maria Herrera.

AVILLA.
34 Eugenio Tapia
35 Antonio de la Cuerto, archdeacon of Avilla
Supplean. Leander Ladron de Guevera.

TOLEDO.
36 Simon Juste
37 Vincente Lallave
38 Simon de Codes
39 Sebatisn Garcia Ochoa
40 Luis Lopez Gepeda
Suppleans. Placido Fernandez
Jose Manzanilla.

MADRID.
41 Jose Fernandez Queipo
42 Jose Vargas Ponce, captain in the navy
43 Francisco Fernandez Gasco
Supplean. Mariano Zoraquin

BURGOS AND ST. ANDER.
44 FranciscoCantero, political chief of Salamanca
45 Andres Creso Cantola, political chief of Leoni
46 Miguel de Vitoria, former fiscal of the inquisition at Majorca
47 Gregorio Gonzalez Azaola, derector of canal Guadalquiver
48 Miguel Govantes, judge of Oviedo
49 Martin Navas, former canon of St. Isadore
50 Cipriano de la Riva, advocate
Suppleans. Fulgencio Rubin de Celis
Juan de la Madrid, canon of Jaen.

VALLADOLID.
51 Jose Ramirez, judge of Aragon
52 Francisco Ramonet, brig'r gen. of the army
Supplean. Leon Gil Munoz.

JAEN.
54 Frrncisco Caetanedo
55 [illegible]nuel Subrie
[illegible] Marin
[illegible]ppena. Jose Tavira, marquis del Cerro.

SEGOVIA.
57 Augustin Arrieta, librarian of St. Isadore
58 Manuel de Lazuro
Supplean. Pedro de la Cuesta.

MURCIA.
59 Antonio Cano Manuel
60 Damian Santa
61 Juan Palarea
62 Joaquin Torrens
63 Diego Clemencin
Suppleans. Matias Monine Blanco
Jose Maria Perez.

MANCHA.
64 Luis Gregonia Lopez del Castile, archbishop of Lorina, and auxiliary of Madrid
65 Ramo Siraldo, fiscal of the audience of N. Castile
66 Diego Medrano, lieut. col. in the army
Supplean. Bernabe del Aguita y Bolruos.

PAMPELUNA.
67 Jose Maria Ezpeleta, major gen.
68 Alexandro Dolorea
69 Jose Francisco Cocumberri, prarochial vicar of St Nicholas
Supplean. Jose Luis Munarriz.

BILBOA.
70 Casimiro Loyzaga
71 Juan Anton o Yandiola
Supplean. Juan B. de Goycoechea y Urrutia.

TOLOSA.
72 Jose Fernandez Romero
Supplean. Sose Domingo Mintegui.

ALAVA.
73 Ramon de Zubia
Supplean. Pedro Jose de Cuesta, brig'r gen.

TORO.
74 Manuel Luis Gonzales, advocate
Supplean. Ezequil Diez, advocate.

VALENCIA.
75 Joaquin Lorenzo Villanueva, president.
76 Mariano Linan
77 Vincente Sancho
78 Francisco Giscar
79 Jose Rovira
80 Simon de Lojas Clemente
81 Antonio Bernabeu
82 Felixe Benicio Navarre
83 Vincente Tonias Traver
84 Antonio Beldu
85 Nicolas Garell
86 Gregorio Gisbert
Suppleans. Juan Subercases
Francisco Caubonell
Joaquin Romero
Vincente Salva

ARAGON.
87 Juan Romero Alpuente, minister of the territorial audiencia of Madrid
88 Miguel Cortes, canon of the penitentiary of Legorve
89 Pedro Silves, fiscal of the Hacienda
90 Mariano Villa, col. of engineers
91 Valentin Solanot
92 vincente Cabrero, curate of Lierta
93 Caferino Lagrava
94 Alonzo Lopez de Arrieda
95 Marcial Antonio Lopez, advocate
Suppleans. Fermin Gil de Linares, minister of the audiencia of Valencia
Juan Antonio Castejon
Manuel Latre, commd't 2d batt'n volunteers of Arragon.

GALICIA.
96 Antonio Quiroga, gen. in chief of the national army
97 Juan Andre de Temes, of the university of Valladolid
98 Antonio Ruiz Padron, curate
99 Jose Alonzo Lopez, commiss'y. public roads
100 Jose Rodriquez, professor of astronomy in the national museum at Madrid
101 Ramon de Novoa, commd'r 2d reg't Castilla
102 Estanislao Penfiel
103 Marquis de Villadares
104 Jose Mari Moscoso, king's chamberlain
105 Antonio Perez Costa, parochial curate of Taboadelos
106 Pedro Ruiz Prado, minister of the audiencia of Valencia
107 Joaquin Fondevila, officer in the department of the government of the peninsula
108 Jose Ramon Becerra
109 Manuel Lorenzana, director of the seminary of Monforte
110 Ramon Losada, brig'r gen.
111 Augustin Rodriguez Bahamonde
Suppleans. Jose Rodriguez Casal, parochial curate of Magdelena
Juan Ostrio
Jose Lamos Pardo, officer of the ministry of grace and justice
Luis Aguilmo Palleyro, doctor of medicine of St. Jago
Jose Gabriel Somoza, magistrate of Ronda.

SORIA.
112 Ramon Sanches Salvador, col. of the regiment of Spain
112 Francis Xavier Argaire
114 The archbishop of Majorca.
Supplean. Manuel Casildo Gonzales

PALENCIA.
115 Manuel Frayle, archbishop of Siguenza.
116 Manuel Santiago Caldera.
Supplean. Juan de Torres.

ZAMORA.
117 Clement Casasced, ecclesiastic of St. Jago
Supplean. Jose Martin

SALAMANCA.
118 Clemente Carrasco
119 Miguel Martel.
120 Martin Hinojosa
Supplean. Eusebio Sachez Ocana

ASTURIAS.
121 Manuel Abad y Qucipo, archbishop of Valladolid, of Mechoacan in Mexico.
122 The count of Tereno
123 Francisco Maronez Marina
124 Alvaro Flores Estrada
125 Juan Nepomuceno San Miguel
Suppleans. Lorenzo Rivera
Jose Peon, colonel in the army

CATALONIA.
126 Jose Espiga y Gadea
127 Fernando Navarro
128 Joaquin Rey
129 Jose Costa y Gali
130 Guillernio Oliver
131 Juan Balle
132 Gines Quintana
133 Magin Coromina
134 Francisco Serallach
135 Estevan Duprat
136 Felis Janer
137 Antonio Puigblanch
Suppleans. Augustin Torres
Joaquin Mesna
Alberto Balrich
Joaquin Busqueta

Leon.
138 Antonio Valcarcel
139 Felippe Sierra y Pambley
140 Benito Lovato
Supplean. Joaquin Magaz
Cuenca.
141 Nicolas Garcia Page
142 Antonio Quartero
143 Andres Novarro
144 Juan Antonio Dominguez
Supplean. N. N. Lodares
145 Ramon Despuig
146 The count Montenegro
147 Guulermo Moraguez
148 Miguel de Vilorica
Supplean. Jose de Olivar
Canary Islands.
149. } The names do appear on the record—nor of
150 } the Supplean

The number of deputies to represent the provinces beyond the seas (America) were named by the electoral junta, assembled at Madrid on the 28th and 29th May, preceding.

Mexico.
1 Miguel Jose Ramos Arispe, canon of the cathedral in Pueblo de las Angelos.
2 Francisco Fagoago, hacendado of Mexico
3 Jose Maria Montayo, advocate of the college of Madrid
4 Jose Maria Couto, archdeacon of Malaga.
5 Jose Mariano Michelena, captain of infantry in the regiment of the crown of Mexico.
6 Juan de Dias Canedas advocate
7 Manuel Cortezar, advocate
Guatimala.
8 Juan Nepomuceno San Juan, canon of Palemai
9 Jose Sacaza, provost of the college of Valadolid in Spain
The Philippine Islands.
10 Jose Maria de Arnedo, ancient captain of artillery.
11 Manuel Felis de Camus y Herrera, colonel of the regiment of the crown.
Peru.
12 Miguel de Lastarria, fiscal of the audencia of Buenos Ayres, resident at Madrid
13 Manuel de la Bodega
14 Juan Freyre
15 Antonio Mayo
16 Nicolas Pierolo
New Grenada.
17 Antonio Narine
18 Ignacio Sandino
19 Eusebio Maria Canabal.
Caracas.
20 Fernina Clemente
21 Francisco Carabano
St. Domingo.
22 Francisco Xavier Caro, of the supreme tribunal of Justice
Cuba.
23 Jose de Zayas, aid-de-camp to the king
24 Jose Bedites
Porto Rico.
25 Demetrio O'Daly, major general of the national army.
Buenos Ayres.
26 Rafael Sufrategui
27 Francisco Magarino
28 Miguel del Pino.
Chili.
29 The count de Maul, merchant at Cadiz
30 Agustin de Ugarte

The HOLY ALLIANCE.

That modern Hydra, the Holy Alliance, has at length unequivocally unfolded itself, and exhibited its real character. The Emperor of Russia, *a friend of peace*, has come out in an official note, addressed to the Spanish minister at St. Petersburgh, which we copy below, protesting, in strong language against the establishment of liberal principles in Spain, under the color of the constitutional government. The Emperor is decidedly hostile to the sovereignty of the people: and, of course, conceives it the highest national crime to dictate to one of "the Lord's anointed" a better form of goverment, and break the vassal chains that have bowed them to the dust for centuries. The revolutionary explosion in Naples must have irritated the Emperor still more; and, very probably, ere this, the members of this Holy Alliance may have set about devising means to check, by force of arms, the progress of a popular emancipation, which threatens to annihilate the mysteries of monarchy, that has, like the fatal Upas, blasted every object within its reach.

The contents of this note affords us a excellent lesson, and evinces the necessity of standing aloof from European politics, and acting entirely independent, and solely with an eye to American interests; exacting justice with an impartial hand, wherever our natural rights, or spoilations on the property of our citizens demands it. Our present policy, however, of increasing our navy, &c. is well adapted to promote correct impressions, and add lustre to our national character for—

"*Europe* is not our friend, nor *Europe's* law."

Note of the Imperial Russian Ministry to the resident Spanish Minister.

Petersburgh, April 20, [May 2]

"The note which the Chevalier de Zea de Bermudez addressed to the Ministry of Russia, under the date of the 19th of April, has been laid before the Emperor.

"Constantly animated by the desire of seeing the prosperity of the state and the glory of the sovereign maintaining themselves, and flourishing together in Spain, his Majesty the Emperor could not, without profound affliction, learn the events which have occasioned the official note of the Chevalier Zea

"Even though those events should be considered only as the deplorable consequences of the errors which, since the year 1814, seem to have presaged a catastrophe for the Peninsula, still nothing can justify the aggressions which deliver up the destinies of the country to a violent crew. Too often have similar disorders announced and sorrow for empires,

"The future for Spain appears again under a sombrous and disturbed aspect. Well-founded disquietude must be awakened throughout all Europe: but the more serious these circumstances are, and the more they are capable of becoming fatal to that general tranquility of which the world has scarcely tasted the first fruits, the less does it belong to the powers guaranteeing that universal benefit, to pronounce, separately, with precipitation, and according to limited or exclusive views, a definitive judgment on the transactions which have marked the commencement of the month of March in Spain.

"Not doubting but that the cabinet at Madrid has addressed similar communications to all the allied courts, his imperial majesty readily believes that all Europe is about to speak, in one unanimous voice, to the Spanish government, the language of truth; consequently, the language of a friendship equally frank and well intentioned.

"Meanwhile, the Russian Ministry cannot dispense with adding some considerations on the anterior facts to which the Chevalier Zea de Bermudez has referred in his note. Like him, the imperial cabinet will invoke the testimony of those facts; and, in citing them, will make known to him the principles which the emperor proposes to follow in his relations with his most Christian majesty.

"In shaking off the foreign yoke which the French revolution had imposed, Spain acquired indelible titles to the esteem and gratitude of all European powers.

"Russia paid her the tribute of these sentiments in the treaty of the 8th (20th) of July, 1812.

"Since the general pacification, Russia has, in concert with her allies, given more than one proof of the interest she takes in Spain. The correspondence which has taken place between the different courts of Europe attests the wish which the Emperor has always formed, that the authority of the King might be consolidated in both hemispheres, through the medium of pure and generous principles, and with the support of vigorous institutions, rendered still more vigorous by the regular mode of their establishment. Institutions which emanate from thrones are conservatory; but if they spring up amidst troubles, they only engender new chaos. In declaring his conviction on this point, the emperor only speaks according to the lessons of experience. If we look back on the past, great examples present themselves for the mediation of nations and sovereigns.

"His majesty persists in his opinion; his wishes are not changed; of that he here gives the most formal assurance.

"It now belongs to the government of the peninsula to judge whether institutions imposed by one of those violent acts, (the fatal patrimony of the revolution against which Spain had struggled with so much honor,) can realize the benefits which both the worlds expect from the wisdom of his most Catholic Majesty, and the patriotism of his councils.

"The path by which Spain shall choose to seek this important object, the measures by which she shall endeavor to destroy the impression produced in Europe by the event of the month of March, must determine the nature of the relations which his imperial majesty will preserve with the Spanish government, and the confidence which he would always wish to testify towards it."

WARM SEPTEMBER WEATHER

We have selected the following paragraphs with a wish that some of our readers, who have more leisure than ourselves, may take a comparative view of the extraordinary temperature experienced in this city, during the same period. It is, however, a little remarkable, and which we assert from casual reference, that the mercury has, here, in a retired situation, frequently risen beyond 90 degrees, in the course of the early part of the present month, notwithstanding the cold and bracing evenings, that has been generally experienced for at least ten days past.

WARM WEATHER.

"*Salem, (Mass.) Sept.* 12.—This month, thus far, has given us a great degree of heat and drought.—The following are the extremes of heat as marked in the thermometrical diary to which we usually recur:

Sept. 1st, 81; 2d, 76; 3d, 75; 4th, 82; 5th, 85; 6th, 91; 7th, 73; 8th, 90; 9th, 92; 10th, 99; 11th, 89 deg.

—

From the Troy N. York Post, Sept. 12.

During the last week it was uncommonly hot, & continues dry—the earth is parched up with the excessive heat and drought. The fields in this vicinity have but little appearance of vegetation.

"The greatest heat in the shade, on the 4th, 88; 5th, 92; 6th, 87; 7th, 83; 8th, 87; 9th, 93; 10th, 96½ degrees.

—

From the Poughkeepsie N. Y. Observer, Sept. 18.

"The weather during the past week, has been warm for the season. The thermometer has been at 90 deg. in the shade, on Sunday morning last, at sun-rise it stood at 80."

THE WEATHER.

An intelligent, and highly respectable, friend, has politely favoured us with the state of the Thermometer, for the first part of the present month, as follows:—

WHITBY'S FARENHEIT THERMOMETER.

Sept. 1st	81 degrees.
2d	78
(3d)	74 Sunday
4th	77
5th	80
6th	84
7th	85
8th	85
9th	88
(10th)	87 Sunday
11th	84
12th	72
13th	72
14th	73
15th	74

Thermometer in the Shade, in F street, 8 feet above the surface.

—

It is officially announced that *William Eustis* is elected a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, vice *Edward Dowse*, resigned.

FEVER IN RHODE ISLAND.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14.—The following Report from Providence, (R. I.) reflects the highest credit on the good sense, good policy, and fair dealing of the Board of Health, at that place. How much does the striking contrast it forms to those of some cities south of us, redound to its honor? We now know the nature and extent of the evil and therefore shall not torment ourselves with painful conjectures, nor shall we have recourse to measures of non intercourse against uncertain dangers, which are always magnified by vage reports. To be thus early, open, and above board, is the only way to escape groundless suspicions and inconvenient restrictions.

Fever at Providence.—Several letters were received, yesterday, from Providence, R. I. stating that a malignant fever had shown itself among the inhabitants. The following article on the subject is from the last Providence paper.—*Daily Adv.*

At a meeting of the Board of Health, at Providence, on Sunday, September 10, 1820, at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. the following communication was received, viz:

"That the undersigned Physicians, appointed by our honorable Board to investigate the state of fever in the lower part of the town, beg leave to submit the following report.

"That they have visited eleven patients, labouring under fever; that, in general, the symptoms are mild, and in no case exhibit marks of malignancy, except one.

"At the same time they would further observe, that in several of the cases sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the developement of those symptoms, on which they can form a correct and decisive opinion upon the nature of the fever.

W. BOWEN,
LEVI WHEATON,
PARDON BOWEN.

Providence, Sept. 10, 1820."

Ordered that the foregoing report be published. By order of the Board.

W. R. RANDOLPH, Clerk, pro. tem.

To-day, we have given place to a controversial article, touching the "inconsistency" of the author of the "Appeal from the Judgements of Great Britain," a charge, which the Edinburgh Reviewers, have alleged against ROBERT WALSH. This accusation is met, on the part of the author, in the spirit of candour and political honesty; and we have no doubt that our readers will subscribe their hearty assent to the merited flagellation which the Scotch Reviewers receive at the hands of our countryman.

Vermont—The hon. Richard Skinner, is elected governor—the hon Wm. Cahoon is elected lieut governor, and Benj. Swan is re-elected treasurer, without opposition.

Congress—In district No 1, Mr. Mallory is like to succeed—in No 2, the contest is sharp between Messrs White and Richards—in No. 3, Mr Rich takes the lead—in No 4, Judge Keyes runs well—the other districts not heard from.

The planet *Venus* is now visible at noon day, she being in her greatest elongation from the sun.

NATCHEZ, (Mis) August 22.

Appointments by the Governor—DAVID HOLMES, Esq late Governor of this state, to be Senator in the Congress of the U. S. vice Hon. Walter Leake resigned.

The civil suit commenced against Mr. Robert M. Goodwin, as the owner of a privateer fitted out against Spanish vessels has been dismissed by Judge Van Ness. The opinion will be delivered next term. The parties are allowed twenty days to appeal.

At a meeting of the New-York Literary and Philosophical Society, held in their Hall, on the 14th Sept. 1820, a paper was read by Dr. Mitchill, *on the Contributions lately made to Natural Science.* He briefly mentioned the articles received, and gave full credit and praise to the numerous donors, foreign and domestic. From this enumeration it appears, that specimens and facts are accumulating at a rate that is unprecedented in our history.

Novel experiment—Lately arrived at New-York, a large country ship from Batavia, via the Isle of France, under Dutch colors, with a cargo of molasses.

A person charged with unreasonably and cruelly beating a horse, was tried at the Court of Common Pleas, in Worcester, last week, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs. The horse proving contrary, was struck several times with a heavy stick, at which he reared, fell over, and died.

From the Newburyport Herald.

Fruit never perhaps was more abundant than the present season—and the price corresponds with the quantity. Speaking of this, the editor of the Galaxy says "a man may buy a mortal *cholera morbus* for ninepence, and a very decent sort of a *cholic* for half the money.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Lafitte's armed brig is in the river—the crew having mutinied and put her officers on shore, brought her in, and delivered her up to the officers of the customs at the Balize.

A letter from Bayonne, dated July 20, states, on the authority of private letters from St. Sebastian, that the Dutch and Algerine squadron have had an obstinate engagement off the coast of Andalusia, the result of which was, that the latter was completely beaten, and two of its ships sunk.

The Louisiana Bank, at New Orleans, has declared a deficiency of 250,000 dollars, on account of recent failures.

The line of battle ship on the stocks, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, will be launched on Saturday, the 21st of October. The name has not yet been decided on. As soon as she is launched, the frame of another line of battle ship, now on the spot, and every way prepared, will be, immediately, set up.—*Nat. Int.*

[We learn that her name would have been ballotted for before this, if the indisposition of Com. RODGERS, had not prevented it.]

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War, arrived in town last evening; and attended a very splendid ball, given by the lady of Com. Hull, at the Navy-Yard, in Charlestown.

The Spanish Minister of War has asserted that no new expeditions to America were contemplated.

Viscount Strangford is appointed British Ambassador to the Ottomrn Porte; and the Right Hon. W. Fitzgerald Minister to Stockholm.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19—The September session of Baltimore county court commenced yesterday. The continuance of severe indisposition, prevented Judge Dorsey from attending Judge Hanson, who presided, delivered in an impressive and eloquent manner, a very appropriate charge to the grand Jury. We hope to obtain a copy of the charge in a few days, and will gratify our readers by publishing it.

Certain revolutionists in Europe are thus denominated:—The *Carbonari* of Italy; the *Radicals* of England; the *Liberals* of France; and the *Illuminats* of Germany.

The City Council of New-Orleans have passed a resolution for the appropriation of the sum of 50,000 dollars to defray the expense of erecting an equestrian statue of Gen. *Andrew Jackson*, in the public square, in front of the Cathedral Church. It is intended that the statue shall be executed by Canova, the Roman sculptor, the most celebrated artist of the age, and that it shall be commenced and finished as soon as circumstances will permit.

Reported for the New York American, Sept. 16.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. STATES.

UNITED STATES vs. ALEXANDER M'KIM ANDREWS. Indictment for being concerned in the Slave Trade.

Yesterday, the above cause was tried before his honor Judge Livingston, R. Tillotson, District Attorney, and A. Bunner, Esqs, for the U. States, and Thomis Addis Emmett, and J. R. Scott, Esqs. for the defendant.

It appears, in the course of the evidence, that the defendant was commander of the schr. Endymion, one of the vessels lately captured on the Coast of Africa, by the Cyane sloop of War, and sent into this port. He was tried under the act of Congress, passed in the year 1800. The trial occupied the time of the court until near five o'clock in the afternoon, when the Jury were charged by the Judge, and the cause committed to them, with instructions when they had agreed upon a verdict, to sign and seal the same, and return it to the court at ten o'clock this morning, to which time the court has adjourned.

The punishment in this case, in case of conviction, is not to exceed $2000 fine, and two years imprisonment.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18—Between one and two o'clock, yesterday morning, a wooden back building adjoining Messrs. Thomas Poultney & Son's store, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had so far progressed before the arrival of the Fire and Hose Companies, that it was found impracticable to save the building in which it originated; the house in front of it, on Market street, also of wood, was so much injured as to be not worth repairing; the active exertions of the Fire and Hose Companies saved the adjoining houses, which were very little injured. There is scarcely a doubt that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, (Mass.) Sept 13.—Yetterday the Executive Council counted the votes returned from the several towns in this Commonwealth for and against the call of a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the state; when they found that the numbers were as follow:

For a Convention,	11,756
Against it,	6,593

And have advised his Excellency the Governor to issue his proclamation, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Convention.

LEESBURG, Sept. 12—On Thusday last at the Superior Court holden in this town, his honor Judge White presiding, came on for trial a case of some interest and much delicacy This was an action for breach of promise of marriage, wherein Miss Elizabeth Richards, by her guardian and next friend Mr. George Richards, was plaintiff, and Mr. Wm. Hardage Lane, defendant. The case opened by R. H. Henderson, esq and the defendant was heard in reply by his Attorney Alfred H. Powell; after which the evidence was examined and the case submitted to the jury without an argument [It appeared in evidence that Miss R. was averse to bringing the present suit, and that her affections had never been placed upon the defandant.] The jury retired for a short time, and returned with a verdict of 16 dollars 66 cents damages; being under the impression that this amount was necessary in order to carry the costs.

At the court of sessions, in Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y. a child, about ten years old, was indicted for burning a house in the town of Montgomery. He is now in jail to await his trial at the circuit court.

From "An Address of the Society of United Irishmen to the People of Ireland"
Plowden's History of Ireland, p. 457.

Laws operate on life, liberty and property. Why is property represented? Because it is valuable to the possessor, and may be affected by the law. Why should liberty and life not be represented? Are they not more valuable to their possessor: and may they not, also, be affected by the law? Property is merely the collection of labor; it possesses the same qualities before, as after it is collected into a heap. And the labor of the lowest rank is as real, and ought to be as really represented, as the most fixed and solid property. If the people were respected, they would reverence the constituted authorities; but to gain this respect, they must possess those rifihts, which are the prerogative of their nature, and the worth of manhood.

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From an Oration delivered by John D. Burk, at Petersburg, on the 4th of March, 1803.

Life, liberty, and property:—By a strange, and, I must say, a monstrous inversion in the order of those terms, the sophistry of tyrants, by giving to property, which was the last in the natural order, the first place in the order of language, has virtually defeated man's title to his birth-right, Property was every where made the base on which tyrants contrived to erect fabrics of government. Property, a circumstance merely accidental, became the site of a fortress, from which they were able to overawe, and finally to subjugate the earth. Hence the origin of aristocracies, oligarchies, and monarchies—forms which governments assumed, according to the caprice of despotism.

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From a pamphlet, published at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, some years ago, by Abraham Bishop, Esq.

There is a class of men strongly interested in the subject of universal suffrage: it is composed of the tens of thousands of our brethren, who have no more voice in our councils than the black slaves in the Indies; men of full age and capacity, industrious, intelligent, and useful members of society, who happen not to have property enough to entitle them to a vote. These the blessings of our independence have never reached. They never enjoyed a representative govenment. They have no president, no governor, no legislature. They are aliens in a republican country, because they are not rich enough to vote; but they are rich enough to do military duty, to be warned to labour on the highways, and to pay in proportion to their means, either directly or indirectly, a greater portion of taxes than any other class in the community.

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From Dr. Price's "Additional Observations on Civil Liberty"

The representation must be complete. No state, a part of which is only represented in the legislature that governs it, is self governed. Had Scotland no representatives in the parliament of Britain, it would not be free, nor would it be proper to call Britain free; though England, its other part, were adequately represented. The like is true, in general, of every country subject to a legislature in which some of its parts, or some classes of men in it, are represented, and others not.

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From STUART'S View of Society.—p. 160.

The Chauci are a people, the noblest of the Germans, who choose to maintain their greatness by justice rather than violence. Without ambition, without ungoverned desires; quiet an retired, they excite no wars; they are guilty of no rapine or plunder; and it is a principal argument of their power and bravery, that the superiority they possess has not been acquired by injuries. Yet all have arms in readiness; and; if necessary, an army is soon raised: for they abound in men and horses; and maintain their military reputation even in inaction.

Tacit de mor. Germ. c. 35.

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From the "Travels of JOHN DAVIS," formerly of South Carolina.

The higher Virginians seem to venerate themselves as men, and, I am persuaded, there was not one in company who would have felt embarassed at being admitted to the presence and conversation of the greatest monarch on earth. There is a compound of virtue and vice in every human character; no man was ever yet faultless; but whatever may be advanced against Virginians, their good qualities will ever outweigh their defects. And when the effervescence of youth has abated; when reason asserts her empire; there is no man on earth who discovers more exalted sentiments, more contempt for baseness, more love of justice, and more sensibity of feeling than a Virginian.

Advices at Constantinople announce, that Ali Pacha is treating for the purchase of vessels of war. He offers 100 sequins each for seamen; giving the preference, it is said, to those of North America.—He has appropriated one million sequins to the establishment of a flotilla, and it is his intention to arm a great number of gun boats, to be used against the heavy ships.

Edinburgh Review.

From the National Gazette.

In our two preceding numbers we endeavoured to shew that the Edinburgh Reviewers have misrepresented the general design and character of Mr. Walsh's "Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain" and, in positively denying the charges brought against them in that work, have set at nought unequivocal evidence abounding in the text of their Journal. We will to-day examine further, the nature of their elaborate defence as far as it consists in retaliating the charge of inconsistency upon the author of the appeal—an expedient to which they seem to attach much importance. It appears to have struck some of our Eastern brethren as quite triumphant; one of them describes it as "a fair hit;" and a writer in the Salem Gazette states that it has "placed the object in a predicament which is any thing but agreeable."

We might premise on this head, that the consistency or inconsistency of the author of the Appeal, has no connexion with the subject of the book—the Merits and Wrongs of the North American Colonies, and the injustice and indignity which they have constantly experienced from Great Britain since they became Independent States. It has nothing to do with the main object of convincing her of her own liability to reproach in an indefinite degree beyond them, and of thereby checking and counteracting her system of defamation. Such a consideration might have been of some pertinence and avail, had the author constructed his proof, in any measure, of personal statements; had he put himself forward as authority. But this is not at all the case. He appears simply as an American citizen defending his country and retorting upon its assailants, by means only of the most authentic historical testimony, and especially of their most deliberate and formal representations of their own conduct and condition. He does not once speak as a witness. In the opinion of no intelligent and impartial mind, can any statements or views of the individual, previously published, have weight or application as to the merits of the national controversy. And to every mind of that description, the attempt to convict him of inconsistency must appear a sorry game, indeed, as part of an endeavour at a general vindication whether of the Reviewers themselves or of their country.

"The author of the Appeal," say these gentlemen, "wrote and published in 1810 a pamphlet in which he gave a glowing description of the character and condition of England, extolled her institutions, praised the beauty of her landscape, and declared that it was not less than impious to desire the ruin of a people having so many titles to admiration and esteem. How is it to be accounted for that he should have taken such a view of our state and merits in 1810, and so very different a one in 1819?" There is no difficulty in giving a satisfactory answer to this question, and relieving him from the dilemma which the critics and their complaisant friends in the United States pronounce to be so terrible.

He did, certainly, write and publish, not in 1810, but in 1809, the pamphlet thus ascribed to him.—He drew in it a most favourable picture of England, and an elaborate contrast to her advantage, between her condition and that of France. He had been, during a residence of a twelvemonth in France, powerfully struck with the flagitious character and designs of the despotism which then swayed the latter nation; and with the misery which he saw produced by its rule. After having passed two years in England, watching the course of political events, he imbibed the opinion that she was the only safe-guard against the diffusion of that omniverous despotism over the earth; on his return to America he partook, with a multitude of his most enlightened fellow citizens, the belief that even the safety of the United States was involved in that of Great Britain. He therefore became anxious to excite a preference among his countrymen for her character and cause; he thought their essential welfare depended on their alienation from French politics. This was the chief motive of his publication at the same time, overflowing with gratitude for personal civilities received in England, and with admiration of her social and domestic economy then in its highest excellence and prosperity, he rejoiced in the opportunity of bearing the strongest testimony in her favor. These circumstances, added to those of his youth and the youthful ambition of fine writing, explain the loftiness and universality of his panegyric. Much of it he would, we presume, now readily repeat, and he might, we think, assert anew, without coming into collision with any sentiments he has expressed in the Appeal, that it would be not less than impious to desire the ruin of the British people.

When he saw England in 1807, 1808, and a part of 1809, she was in her most flourishing estate: her manufactures were in the utmost activity; wages were high; work was abundant; commerce indefinitely extended and lucrative. It is almost inconceivable how the Reviewers, even in their eagerness to punish and discredit him, should have ventured upon such assertions as the following: "Nine years (ten) had to be sure, intervened between the first and second publication, (the Pamphlet and the Appeal,) but all the guilty and all the misery which is so diligently developed in the last, had been contracted before the first was thought of; our poor rates, taxes, &c. were then nearly as visible as now (1820!") This is flying in the face of notorious fact and contradicting the entire tenor, as regards domestic politics, of their own Journal, from the beginning of the last British war with the United States. Since that event and particularly since the general peace in Europe, the internal circumstance of England have undergone nearly the whole of that deterioration which the Scottish critics incesssantly emblazon and bemoan, which is the subject of so much discussion and lament in Parliament, and the cause of so much alarm disaffection and insurrection throughout the kingdom. The guilt and misery "developed" in the Appeal, are those developed in statements of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, in Parliamentary debates and in Parliamentary Reports on Mendicity, the Poor Rates, the Prisons, the Abuse of Charities, Education, Crime, &c. all bearing date within the last six years and all alleging that crime, pauperism mendicity and national burdens had been steadily and most alarmingly on the increase in that interval. It is only from these recent official disclosures that the real internal condition of England has become known, and induced, only from them that the extent of the prevailing wretchedness and criminality could be known. No traveller merely riding through the country and living in the good society of the towns, could perceive it, even at present. In 1809, when boasts of unparalleled prosperity and superior morality were alone heard, when

all was industrious motion, gain, abundance, patriotic excitement, the guilt and misery were far from being as visible, in the proportion of their amount, as at this juncture. We need only refer to the 65th number of the Edinburgh Review (January of the present year) for direct, ample refutation of the assertions quoted above. The reader will find there, in the articles headed "Finance," "Poor Laws," "Taxation and the Corn Laws," a detailed comparison between the present state of things and that of years preceeding the last American war, and a minute exposition of the regular progress of national embarrassment, misery, and debasement. In the 19th number of this Gazette, we made a serious of extracts from those articles, which, if reference be had to them, will give even a ludicrous air to the conduct of the Reviewers in "setting against the picture of England presented by Mr. Walsh's Appeal, Me de Stael's splendid testimony borne to the character and happiness of England in her testimony borne to the character and happiness of England in her admirable book on the revolution of France." The Edinburgh Review of the period at which Me. de Stael's book was published, is quite as much at variance with her splendid testimony, as the Appeal written several years after, when parliamentary and other evidence of an opposite purport had become alike voluminous and irrestible.

The Reviewers, not content with the hardy declaration that all the guilt and all the misery developed in the Appeal had been contracted before the pamphlet of 1809 was thought of, affirm also, that "all the injuries and provocations, by which the exposition of them has lately become a duty, were likewise committed before that period." They add —"the Edinburg Review had committed the worst of those offences which now, according to Mr. Walsh, make hatred to England the duty of all true Americans. The articles on the American transactions, Barlow's Epic, Adams's Letters, and Marshall's History, had all appeared." In proceeding in this strain the Scottish critics must have relied upon the hope that the "Appeal" would not be read, or that its contents would be altogether forgotten when their apology appeared. They must have expected to escape detection in the egregious fallacy of representing their offences as the only or the main object of the book. Whoever will look into its preface and the chapters headed Hostilities of the British Reviews, will find that they are far from being considered or exhibited as the only or the most important offenders. It is expressly said that "the Quarterly Review, is more important to the United States, in its hostilities, than the Edinburgh." The chief stress is laid upon the former, and upon the unfriendly language and conduct of the whig leaders in Parliament; and the invectives and sarcasms not only of the secondary journals, but of authors in science and college literati, are included and canvassed in the general survey of British detraction. The Quarterly Review was begun only in 1808; its first attack upon the United States was exactly coveal with the publication of the Pamphlet in 1809: it intermitted hostility until the war of 1812. Whatever downright obloquy, or indication of jealous enmity, in other quarters, is noted in the Appeal, is of a date posterior to the war.

And, as for the Edinburgh Reviewers, (to consider them separately in all their paramount importance) they had indeed written, before 1810, the articles which they cite, (the article on Barlow's Columbiad, by the way, was published in Edinburg in the same month of 1809, in which the Pamphlet appeared in Philadelphia,) but nothing quoted from or said of those articles in the Appeal, furnishes the leest ground for asserting that they contain "the worst of the offences" of the Edinburgh Review, either in reality or in the opinion of the author.—They disparage, indeed, American intellect and literature; not, however, our essential moral character and whole cast of political and social being; but the article on Ashe's Travels, published after Mr. Walsh's pamphlet, is yet more scornful and slanderous on the first points, and touches invidiously and derogatorily upon the last, with the friendly qualification that the Reviewers, notwithstanding all they had said in confirmation of some of Mr. Ashe's most injurious statements, "could not really agree with him in thinking the Americans absolutely degenerate and incapable." Finally, however, in 1819, they did emphatically express their agreement with him: In their 61st Number, in the article on "Pearon's Sketches of America," they not only recommend that vile tissue of calumnies and contumelies, styling the illiterate and vulgar author "an enlightened and intelligent traveller," but they formally degraded us, upon the scale of "wisdom and virtue" below "the least and lowest of the European nations." It was the general character of their article of 1819, written in order to prevent British emigration to this country, that constituted, in the declared opinion of the author of the Appeal, the worst of their offences. He expressly refers, in his Preface, to it and two articles of the same date and drift, in the 41st Number of the Quarterly Review, as "forming the immediate provocation upon which he wrote."

So much for the verity and force of the statements made by the Scottish critics in support of their retort upon him with respect to consistency.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Florence, (Ala.) Aug. 29—*The Military Road* is now completed from this place to New Orleans, and is probably one of the finest roads in the Union.—It has been opened under the immediate direction of General Jackson, to whom great credit is due for the strict attention he has paid to the faithful performance of the work, completing so great an undertaking. Houses of entertainment have been erected at short stages to render every comfort to the traveller. This road runs through a delightful and romantic country, and must eventually become the great thoroughfare to the southern states. In travelling the road, the man of pleasure will find a rich repast served up for contemplation, and the man of business every facility to expedite his journey. The day is not far distant when a line of stages will be established from Nashville to New Orleans; which must necessarily render the Military road the most important of any on the continent.

Independent of the great advantages this road possesses over the old "trace," (as it is called) it lessens the distance to New Orleans more than three hundred miles. By an act of Congress the Post master General is instructed to run the Southern mail through this route instead of sending it via Natchez; and as this regulation when put in operation will furnish us Orleans dates several days earlier than usual, we hope that it will take effect without further delay.—*Gaz.*

During the late fire at Montreal, a dog, of the Newfoundland breed had the sagacity to awaken a servant boy, who was asleep in a perilous situation.

NAPLES, July 11.

(Private letter—in the Journal des Debats.)

Our situation is still that which belongs to a vague expectation, accompanied by disquietude.—The soldiers have committed no violence; but many of them have laid down their arms, and demanded their discharge. The last conscripts have, for the most part set off for their homes. The National Guard is obliged to occupy almost all the posts. It is for the purpose of mildly recalling the army to its duty that the Prince Vicar Gen. has published a Proclamation, in which, in the shape of eulogy, he gives judicious advice to the troops, which, it is hoped, will have a salutary effect. This Proclamation is as follows:—

"*To the Constitutional Army under the command of General Pepe.*

"The good conduct, order, and discipline maintained by the army during its march, and on the solemn entry into this faithful city under the orders of the worthy Chief who commands it, have so well merited my satisfaction, that I cannot delay the testifying it publicly. Soldiers, when an enterprise is commanded, not by interest but by glory—and when that glory displays itself surrounded by discipline and moderation—how glorious are the results which are obtained! Honor to the worthy captain who has known how to attain so noble an object! Honor to the brave and disciplined army which has known so well how to obey.

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

"Naples, July 10."

The King's Guards took no part in the movements of the other troops. They continue to protect the approaches to the Palace against every kind of seditious assemblage.

A part of the people has manifested much dissatisfaction at seeing the three colored flag (red, black and blue) of the Revolution of 1798 mounted on the ships and the forts.

The Committee of Public Safety is constantly employed in adopting measures to prevent the disorder which might result from the absence of many of the public functionaries, and the destruction of several others. The following is the Decree by which this Committee was instituted, and by which the sphere of its powers is marked out:—

"FERDINAND, &c.

"In virtue of the authority transferred to us by the King our august father and Sovereign:—considering that the maintenance of order is the uniform wish of our people, and the principal basis of that union, without which there can exist neither public opinion nor public force—wishing to take the most effectual measures for executing the new Constitution proclaimed by the King, our august father, and by ourselves:—

"We have resolved to decree, and do decree as follows:—

"Article 1. There shall be appointed for the faithful city of Naples, and for its province solely, a temporary Committee of Public Safety. This Committee shall be composed of the undernamed persons:—

"The Inspector General and Commandant of the Guard of Safety—the Counseller of the Supreme Court of Justice, Nicholas Lebetta, Joseph Laghezza, Paschal Borrelli, Gregorio Muscari, Donat Colleta, and Peter Antonio Regiero.

"2. The powers of this committee are:—

"(*a.*) To determine according to circumstances the service of the Guard of Internal Safety:—

"(*b.*) To direct the employment of the existing agents of Police for the maintenance of public tranquility until a definitive regulation for the prevention and repression of crimes be formed.

"In all proceedings relative to the powers thus given, the Committee shall be seconded by the Guard of Internal Safety, the Gen. d'armery, and the Royal Fusileers. None of these corps can be permitted to refuse obedience to the requisitions of the Committee.

"3. All our Ministers, Secretaries of States, each in what concerns his department, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

"FRANCIS, Vicar General."

"Naples, July 7."

The Committee, immediately on being installed, paid to the Prince Vicar General, through the medium of the minister of Grace and Justice, the homage of its profound respect. The Committee at the same time communicated the assurance that the nation experienced the most urgent want of a Constitution.

To accelerate the measures necessary for the establishment of a new order of things, his Royal Highness has appointed a commission for translating the Spanish Constitution published in 1812, and adopted by the King of Spain in March last. The Members are Melchior Delfico and Julius Rocco. The Journal of the Two Sicilies, which has assumed the title of Giornale Constituzionale, gives the commencement of the translation. It will occupy several numbers.

The Chevalier de Medici proposes to publish a report on his administration, in which he will vindicate the system followed by the Ministry. The work of the Chevalier de Medici is expected with impatience proportioned to the high reputation of that statesman.

There is little agreement among the men called to form the new administration. The Marquis Amati and Count Zurlo have already offered their resignation. The Members of the Provisional Junta appear to have no fixed political system. There is in the new order a new mixture of aristocratic and democratic interests, which cannot be well adjusted without the intervention of a powerful central authority.

We are still ignorant of the part which will be taken by Sicily.—Letters from Messina of the 4th announce a movement against the Government.—It is not known, however, what Constitution the Sicilians require. Will it be the Spanish, or that which the English gave them in 1810 or 1811, and which was suppressed in 1817 by a Royal Decree?

PROCEEDINGS of the CORTES.

MADRID, July 17.—In the sitting of this day the Decree, establishing the Infant Don Francisco and the former Queen of Etruria, now Princess of Lucca, in the right of succession to the crown, was unanimously adopted. In this Decree, there was no question as to the exclusion of the Archduchess Maria Louisa.

Extraordinary sitting of the evening of the 12th.

The Cortes assembled to name members of the tribunal of the Cortes destined to judge the Deputies.

Some discussion arose as to the persons to be named for the Tribunal. They proceeded to the scrutiny, and ten Members of the Tribunal of the Cortes were named

Sitting of the 13th.

The Minister of the Finances exposed the situation of his department.

In speaking of the expences of the Royal Family he recommended particularly to the Cortes certain points, among which was one—whether the sums promised in the marriage contracts to the Queen and Infants Donna Mario Francisca and Donna Louisa Carlotta, ought to continue to be paid.

The Minister at length spoke to the loan of 40 millions of reals opened by the Government, though it was one of the attributes of the legislative body, and announced that this measure had produced only five millions. Referred to the Committee of Finances.

M. Espellette announced, that in the town of Pampeluna, notwithstanding the patriotism of the inhabitants, attempts were made to prevent the organization of the national militia. The demand of Pampeluna was transmitted to the Government.

The Deputy Quiroga read his proposition relative to the assassination which took place in the barracks of the life guards—after a discussion, it was determined that the Minister of War should himself come to the Assembly to render an account of this event.

Extraordinary sitting of the evening of the 13th.

Continuation of the nomination of the Members of the Tribunal.

Sitting of the 14th.

The Minister of the Finances continued his exposition. He pointed out the causes which had prevented the establishment of a direct contribution and reckoning among the principal, persons in public employments, the Clergy and the Nobility.

A representation from Artists of Augsburgh, demanding permission to establish manufactures of printed cottons in Spain, was transmitted to the Government with a recommendation.

The Minister of War read the Report relative to the assassination in the night between the 8th and 9th, in consequence of which from 24 to 30 guards had been thrown into secret confinement. He announced that the King had ordered the instruction to be followed with activity.

The Minister of Finance continued his report, and shewed the monstrosity of the penal laws of the financial system.

Sitting of the 15th.

The Minister of War, in his Exposition, gave a picture of the melancholly situation of the military, and recommended the defenders of the nation to the Cortes. He entered into a comparison of its former and present amount, and shewed its insufficiency for the indispensable wants of the moment.—In speaking of the artillery, he said there was hardly ammunition for a single day of battle.—In speaking of the troops beyond sea, he stated at 42,167 men of all arms, the number who had left the Peninsula since the year 1811.

M. Cepero proposed a general amnesty for all crimes of opinion, from 1804 to March 9, this year.

The Deputy Berder proposed the reduction of the interest for this loan from 10 per cent to 5 or 6 per cent—this opinion was supported by other Deputies—but a member of the committee observed, that the interest for a voluntary loan could be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICA

M. Zayas proposed—

1st. That as the Deputation of the Ultra Marine provinces was not complete, all those from America who were in the Cortes of 1814, and were now in the Peninsula, should be admitted except those who signed the representation to the King.

2d. That till the meeting of the two thirds of the Deputation of America, nothing should be sanctioned in an irrevocable manner.

3d. That a law should be passed, to complete the representation of America, if circumstances prevented the rules fixed by the Constitution from being followed.

July 16.—The sitting of this day was occupied in the second readidg of the propositions made in the first sitting.

The Spanish Minister of Finance, in a late report says, "the more liberty Commerce enjoys the more will the revenue be increased." The Minister of War proposes a general amnesty for all political crimes previous to March 7, 1820. Measures are taking to complete the representation in the Cortes of the S. American Provinces.

It is said the Cortes of Spain have agreed to dress in Spanish Manufactures.—It has been proposed to prefix the title of Great to the name of Ferdinand VII.

The Spanish Cortes talk of ceding their African fortresses, Ceuta, &c. to the Emperor of Morocco—and employ what will be thereby saved in the expenditures, in improving the Navy.

Borders of the Danube, July 21.

All commercial letters, and others, which have been received by the two last couriers from Italy are filled with details of the revolutions in Naples. This event has produced a grievous effect upon affairs. The Neapolitan consolidated rentes are declining, and every one is endeavouring to get rid of them as fast as possible.

At Augsbourg the Neapolitan State Paper has experienced a pretty considerable decline.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated July 3, 1820, published in the London Morning Chronicle.

"I have since my last seen so much of the famous Patriotic Societies, that meet three times a week at the Fontena de Oro and Cruz de Malta, to convince me, that they mainly tend to keep the flame of patriotism alive. These Societies are in correspondence with the others throughout the Peninsula, and are attended by thousands of all classes whenever the debates take place: it is worthy of remark, that the most strenuous advocates of liberty, and the ablest speakers, are Priests! It is thought that the United States will still succeed in securing the Floridas. The most difficult question of all for the Cortes is that of South America; such are the deep rooted prejudices of the nation as to that country, and the almost total ignorance that prevails with regard to the state of things there, that those Members of the Chamber who see the necessity of adopting some great and liberal measure on the subject, are afraid either to write or speak of it, lest they should shock the feelings of the people and lose their popularity. The only novelty in the Press is a new Government Paper called *Gaceta del Gobierno;* the first number appeared on the 1st, and contained two interesting articles on the state of England and France; the evils under which both those countries suffer are very freely and liberally canvassed by the writer. Conversing with one of their Editors a few days ago, he observed, 'Ah! my friend, things are strangely altered in this world; it was but the other day that you pitied us, whereas now you are all objects of commiseration to Spain."

Spanish superstition and Monkish cruelty.

Every one has heard of the heated imagination, so characteristic of the Spanish woman. The boundless field which devotion offers to the faculty of the soul, when refined to a degree of mysticism, can only be conceived by one who has very closely examined the subject. Suffice it to say, that a person of talents, and a lively temper, who commits himself under the guidance of a mystical director, must ultimately become a visionary, or a madman. This was the case with the unfortunate Beata.—Prevented by blindness from engaging in any employment, she was occupied in constant meditation. The Monks, desirous to find extraordinary cases similar to those they had read of in their books, quickly gave out that she was a privileged spirit, favoured with heavenly visions. Unfortunately the poor girl grew up to womanhood, but did not grow in grace only. Her poverty precluded all hopes of an honorable establishment suitable to her young desires; and her blindness forced her to continue the same sanctified course of life, she had originally set out with. Among the many divines whom she consulted, as is usual in those cases, in order to obtain the approbation of the spirit, was one who, from his ideas and professions being at variance, was in a situation very similar to her own. The friendship which took place betwixt this instructor and his pupil was not so spiritual and refined as that of Madame Guyon and the amiable Bishop of Cambray, although like that it gave rise to a theological system on the part of the two devotees.—The gross breach of moral duties which this system inculcates has no legal punishments attached to it, but the metaphysical part, termed Molinism, is neither more nor less than heresy, and is punished by the stake. As the Beatas, are great, though spiritual coquettes, respecting confessors, so this one continued to annoy with her heresy not a few Readers, Licentiates, and Preachers. Some of these reflecting on the danger they ran of being accused before the Inquisition, or else of being self condemned, made what is called by the inquisition an espontanea (a voluntary confession,) accusing themselves equally with their accomplices. In consequence of this she was seized and thrown into one of the dungeons of the Inquisition in Seville.—A house of correction would have been rather too severe for the offence; but that is not sufficient in the case of such as have the madness to meddle with theology. The confinement of the Beata lasted three or four years, during which there was scarcely any person of character in the place that did not labor at the great work of converting the heretic. The learned exhausted the art of syllogism; but the infatuated woman continued deaf to their weighty entreaties and arguments. She was not fully aware of the risk she ran, in not suffering herself to be convinced, as the affair was now gradually coming to a crisis. This period at length arrived, and she still persisted to defend her opinions. She was declared an obstinate heretic, and a day appointed for an *auto de fe*.—There was scarcely a person in Seville that did not repair to witness this solemn act. It lasted from break of day till the approach of night.—The criminal was led forth, seated on an ass, and surrounded by the most learned Divines, who by new and weighty arguments strove to vanquish her obstinacy. In the principal church of the Dominicans her process was read from the pulpit, interwoven with obscene sentiments, expressed in still grosser language. Nothing remained but to deliver her up to the secular judge, to inflict the punishment of death. Still a recantation would have saved her life; but the unhappy wretch refused to make any, and was accordingly given up. The impending punishment, and her spirits being exhausted by the fatigue of the day, made her desist from her obstinacy, when it was now too late. She made a satisfactory recantation to the divines who were present; notwithstanding which, the punishment could not be even delayed. The only favor granted was, that she should be burned, after being first put to death. She was accordingly strangled at the close of the evening, amidst the tears of all the pious souls who were present, who could not refrain from expressing their admiration of the holy stratagem employed to dispatch her to Heaven, by taking away the possibility of a relapse into heresy.

Counter Revolution in Spain.

Extract of a letter from St. James, (Gallicia,) date July 22.

London, Aug. 8.—"We are this moment surrounded by war, the Counter-revolution has broken out in the greatest force. A junta, which styles itself *Apostolic*, has assembled on the borders of the Minho, which separates Portugal from Gallicia.—All persons of note, who had taken refuge in Portugal from the vexations to which they were subjected in consequence of the revolution, hasten from all parts to join this junta. The Duke de l'Infantado was at Valentia three days ago, and would pass the Minho yesterday to put himself at the head of the Insurgents. Three thousand armed peasants this morning marched upon Orense, and the constituted authorities fled—another corps of Insurgents marched from the neighbourhood of Corunna, along the sea-coast, and occupies the peninsula of St. Adrian. We expect every moment to see them within our walls. It is said, that the Apostolic Junta has established itself at Tuy. The rallying cry of this army is "*God and the King*," and its avowed aim is to preserve the ancient liberties of the Spanish Monarchy. It is remarked that the peasantry are armed with excellent English muskets, and that they are all animated with great enthusiasm. A great portion of the regiment of the Guides joined them at Riza.

"On receiving information of this movement, the Junta of Corunna declared itself permanent, and all possible military measures have been taken. The immediate arrival here has been announced to us of Colonel Espinosa, with the battalions of Arragon and Castile, and the marine division, which is stationed at Muja. Our Archbishop has received orders to repair instantly to Corunna. It is said, at this moment, that, after a somewhat vigorous conflict on the Minho, nearly the whole regiment of Pontevedra passed over to the Insurgents.

P. S.—It is announced, that, in the course of yesterday, after some sharp skirmishing, the battalion of Burgos was put to flight, and that the Insurgents have entered Orense. This requires confirmation. The confusion which prevails here at this moment will not permit of my collecting sufficient information. What is certain is, that the militia of Corunna, mustered in haste to the number of 1100, have refused to take part against the Insurgents, and that the Junta is in a state of consternation."

Naples, July 20.—Prince Cariati, Murat's Ambassador at Vienna in 1812 and 1813, afterwards our accredited Minister at the Congress of Vienna has been charged with an extraordinary mission to the Austrian court—he set out on his route they day before yesterday.

An embargo was, in the first instance, laid upon all vessels in this port; but the English minister declared, that he should be obliged to consider the measure as a declaration of war, unless the vessels of his nation were exempted—an order was instantly issued to that effect.

It is much doubted whether the Sicilians will suffer themselves to be drawn into the violent innovations which have been dictated in Naples by an insubordinate soldiery. Intelligence has reached us from Palermo down to the 7th instant—no movements had taken place—they knew the first events of the capital, and waited further accounts.

London, Aug 9—The Paris journals of Sunday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

It is announced that important news had arrived from Naples, and that very serious events have taken place in Sicily. An insurrection is reported to have broken out there, in which the Neapolitan troops sustained, with various success, an obstinate and bloody conflict.—*Moniteur.*

Alarming reports are in circulation respecting the tranquility of the kingdom of Naples. Private letters announce that a general insurrection had broken out in Sicily—and it is said that the island, detaching itself from the kingdom of Naples, has declared its indepence.—*Journal de Paris.*

The rumor is this (Saturday) evening in circulation in Paris, that bloody conflicts have taken place in Sicily between the inhabitants and the continental troops. It appears that the Sicilians had seized upon the fortresses, and declared their independence. It is added, that the Neapolitan government has despatched fresh reinforcements of troops to Sicily.—*Gazette de France.*

Vienna, July 26.—Prince Cariati, Major General in the service of the two Sicilies, arrived here on the 23d instant, charged with an extraordinary mission.

Nothing is now talked of but an important determination said to be taken by our government on the subject of the revolution in Naples. As this relates to the secret deliberations of the Council, it may be conceived that few persons can know the real truth; every body, however, concurs in opinion that an extraordinary revolution has been resolved on since the arrival of Prince de Cariati in the quality of Ambassador from Naples.

On the 24th, a secret Council was held at Schoenbrun, at which the Emperor presided, which Baron de Stipsitz, Vice President of the Council of War, was summoned to attend. Immediately after this Council had broken up, orders, it is asserted, were sent into Illyria and to the Cisalpine provinces, to assemble a corps d'armee in the Lombardo Venetian kingdom.

From the Salem Gazette.

From FRANCE.—Wm. A. Rogers, Esq. a passenger in the Nereus, has furnished the following items of news.

All was apparently quiet at Paris, Aug. 9. A law forbidding the inhabitants stopping in groups, and the wearing of sword-canes, &c. had just been publicly read in the streets of Paris.

Marshal Grouchy had not yet been presented to the King.

Nothing new had transpired relative to the Queen of England. A person of distinguished talents, well acquainted with the Italian laws and customs, had left England for Italy, to procure testimony on the Queen's behalf.

Madras, March 15.

By the arrival of the brig Maria, Capt. Walker, from Manilla, which she left 22d Jan. we have received the following intelligence.

The failure of the Cotton crop is so complete in many parts of the Guzerat, that a small parcel of cotton has been actually sent from Bombay, to one of the ports in the Gulph of Cambay—it is supposed that 30,000 bales will be the extent of the early cotton this year, so that no diminution of the present prices is calculated on.

Lord Cochrane had dispatched one of his frigates to cruiz off Manilla, but soon after she sailed, she captured a vessel with half a million of dollars on board, with which she returned to Valparaiso.

If Lord C's frigate had continued her cruise to Manilla, she would have captured the two millions of dollars which arrived there from Acapulco this season.

The Governor at Manilla expected a strong reinforcement from Europe, and also an attack from the Patriots of S. America.—As there was no military force at Manilla, it was said, that in the event of not receiving aid from his King, he intended to offer its surrender to the English Government.

The increase of cultivation at Manilla was astonishing—The produce of coffee and sugar next year will be immense. The Chinese cultivators had greatly increased, and the Indians and Natives had also become comparatively industrious.

Capt. W. was deprived of a large Treasure freight by the arrival of an American frigate, which was preferred—and she was soon to sail for Calcutta with above half a million of dollars. An American brig had sailed from thence with several Lacs of Dollars on freight for Calcutta.

Letters from Batavia, of the 23d June, mention that a Dutch Commissioner had sailed some time before for Europe, to represent the expence and inutility of their settlements on the coast of Coromandel, and it was expected that these, and the establishment at Tutacoryn would be withdrawn in June or July next.

LORD COCHRANE.

Extract of a letter from Chili, dated Valparaiso, April 11, 1820.

"By the next ship I will send you a detailed account of Lord Cochrane's capture of Valdivia which in my opinion equals, if it does not exceed, any exploit of the kind ever before performed. At present I have only time to say, that in the hands of our people it is impregnable.

"Valdivia is defended by no less than fifteen forts so placed in respect to one another, that no ship could remain half an hour in the Bay, much less could any one lie at anchor there. These forts mount upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, most of them 24 pounders, and most of them having furnaces to heat shot. The communication of one fort with another, is in many places only a very narrow defile composed of large rough stones, and tortuous paths of great declivity. A couple of pieces of cannon would render any one of them utterly impracticable to any number of men. A handful of men might prevent the landing of any number of men, even if boats were allowed to approach the shore, but no boat could advance within cannon-shot without being subjected to a cross fire, and instantly sunk. The beach is beset to the very water's edge with bushes and shrubbery, by means of which, even when a landing was effected, a small

number of men might securely remain, and cut off the invaders on the beach.

"Spite of all these obstacles Lord Cochrane boldly entered the harbor with a brig and a schr. on board of which he had crammed 320 men.—With this force, at night fall, he astacked one of the forts, landed his men, beating the Spaniards before him, and carried the small fort, the enemy in the other forts treating the attack with contempt on account of his Lordship's small force. But such was the impetuosity of the Chilians, and the very few Englishmen who were with them, that they drove the Spaniards through the fort, mixed with them, carried another fort, and struck such terror into the Spaniards, who had but the moment before despised them, that in a panic they abandoned their post, and fort after fort fell into the hands of Lord Cochrane.

"In the morning the Spadiards were lost in astonishment at what had happened; but it was then too late, the whole of the forts as well as the town were in the possession of Lord Cochrane, and nothing remained but quiet submission. The Governor, with 500 men had fled into the interior, leaving behind him the military standards, chests, &c. of the Spanish army of the South, and the whole of the stores and ammunition.

"About 100 men, with their Colonel, were taken prisoners. A fine ship, deeply laden, called the Dolores, was captured."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgetown, (Demerara,) to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated July 10, 1820.

"This is the strangest country I ever saw. The inhabitants are dying in great numbers, by the yellow fever—yet the survivors are dining in parties, drinking, singing, fiddling and dancing, with as much unconcern as though all things remained as they were. I have seen nothing like sorrow expressed at the death of an individual, except by two young men, who had just returned from the funeral of the eleventh out of their mess, which consisted of thirteen. Dr. M——, a physician of skill and experience in the diseases of this climate, told me a few evening's since, that a foreigner stood no more than *one* chance in *seventy five*, to survive three years.

"A few Sundays since, I attended the English church, and the preacher being very uninteresting, I cast about for something more edifying. The first object that attracted my attention, was the monument of Capt. *Peake*, placed upon the inner wall of the Church, directly opposite my seat, and within legible distance. Having a pencil and paper in my pocket, I deliberately copied from it the following inscription, which I send you, thinking that it may serve to call to your mind some of the gallant deeds of the lamented Lawrence. By it you will see that Johnny Bull does not hesitate to lie even on the marble of the tomb, when the truth will derogate at all from the naval prowess of Old England. It is true that Peake fell in an "unequal combat," but unfortunately for British skill and valour, the odds were on the side of the English vessel. The Peacock, as you will recollect, mounted 18 guns, and the Hornet but 16. If this is not conclusive as to the *inequality*, the result of the action certainly must be—the Peacock having 33 wounded, and the Hornet but one killed and four wounded. It is not known how many were killed on board the Peacock, as she sunk, and all were entombed together.

INSCRIPTION

Sacred
To the Memory of
CAPT. WILLIAM PEAKE,
the brave and highly respected commander
of his Majesty's Brig Peacock;
whose death was glorious, as his
life was honorable.
Engaged in unequal combat with the
American sloop of war Hornet,
a cannon shot in mercy, terminated his existence
almost at the same moment that his
gallant vessel, consigned to the deep,
gave a watery sepulchre to the remains of,
her lamented chief.
To commemorate
this glorious, but fatal engagement,
which took place on these shores
on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1813,
and to perpetuate the name of
a distinguished officer,
His Excellency Gen. Carmichael, acting Governor,
sympathizing with the generous feeling of
the inhabitants of this United Colony,
in the universal expression of sincere regret
was pleased to grant in their behalf,
this memorial to his
FAME.

Where'er through climes old Ocean rolls,
From the equator to the frost-bound poles,
Is British valor shown. This distant shore
Shall claim her page in Britain's naval lore;
To future times, then, votive tablet tell,
How bravely *Peake* here fought—lamented fell;
From many breasts rais'd forth the deep drawn sigh,
The tender tear beguil'd from beauty's eye.
And though he "floats upon a watery bier,"
Preserve his name, to Britons ever dear.
And while his spirit soars to native skies,
Proclaim, that fame with virtue never dies.

NEW-YORK ARSENAL.

The following was written at the time Col. Platt, was Commissary of this District, and had the direction of the Arsenal, assisted by Captain Peck. Our arsenal has many years been a subject of pride to our city, much of the present arrangement of the arms was planned and effected by the gentlemen above mentioned, every year it has improved in appearance, and the Arsenal is now said to be managed, and to evince as much order, system and style in the disposition of the arms, as any in the United States— *N. Y. Columbian.*

'Mid shining arms, dispos'd in bright array,
Where the stern Goddess holds her iron sway,
The blood-chill'd stranger starts; with shorten'd breath
He enters, shuddering, in this vale of death.
No soft sensation here the senses feel,
Naught strikes the eye but brass and glittering steel,
Save where in sombre shades the belts descend—
A leathern forest dark, with scarce an end:
Here glistening swords in suns terrific shine,
And burnish'd muskets gleam in dreadful line,
Or rang'd in airy circles meet the eye,
Where twinkling stars of pistols beam on high,
In order just, and each proportion true,
The central pyramid flashes to your view,
Revolving round; encas'd with shining steel,
The polish'd musket forms the circling wheel.
See armed doors with bristling bayonets fring'd;
As yet no human blood their points has tinged:
Long may they so remain—a noble use—
To show what *Taste* and *Order* can produce,
Oh! then, let discord cease, each angry passion smother,
And man shall hail his fellow man as brother!